

Herald and News

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These Days

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY
It is, I suppose, hard to realize that "South Pacific" for all its lovely songs, is a serious dramatic play dealing with one of the most vexed problems facing the human race in these days. In the United States, this matter is called "miscegenation," by which is meant marriage outside of one's kind.

In many states of this country marriages are illegal for the parties to it are not of the same color. This applies not only to Negroes, but to other peoples. It is impossible to say, "of the same race," because so little is known of the races of man, although in Hitler's time, the racial theories of Houston Stewart Chamberlain and others like him were emphasized for political purposes. Yet, no one could regard the Germans as a "pure race," for they have been invaded so often by so many varieties of man. Similarly, it would be difficult to ignore the role of the Moors in Southern Europe and the mixed relationships among the Romans, the Goths, the Vandals, Hannibal's armies. . . . Need one go on?

Of course, moral law can recognize no such rule of life. All men and women are God's children. In the earlier history of European civilization, national or racial differences were rarely recognized. The Greek and Roman conquerors took their women where they found them and although concubinage may not always have produced legitimate offspring, the descendants of such unions influenced the general character of the European population. Similarly, all through Asia and in Northern Africa, the mixtures of man have been continuous.

Asiatic women have generally held a fascination

for Western men. They are so mild and generous and when they are beautiful, they are without compare. And one needs only to be married into a Chinese family, to discover that women as wives are universally patterned and that beneath the pigmentation of the skin is a woman, a wife, a mother.

I WATCHED the story unfold in "South Pacific" and could only throw my own mind back to my lovely first wife, now deceased, and to the days when we discussed the racial line of demarcation as a practical problem that we had to solve, just as it faces those in "South Pacific." We did solve it firmly and practically and to our satisfaction as long as life endured. And at no time, so far as I ever knew, were there any regrets or uncertainties. We were a husband and wife facing life together and our problems were never personal.

Certainly, there must be "miscegenation" of a horrible kind in a country that produces so much divorce, and often so early in each marriage. What happiness can there be in a marriage of the same kind of people that smashes upon the rocks of incompatibility—which can only mean selfishness and egotism—so soon after marriage that the normal adjustments of human being to human being, of personality to personality, could not yet have taken place. And how difficult is it for one who has been happily married to understand this movement of a good woman from husband to husband, from one man to another, time after time.

THIS is nothing to push aside as a hateful subject not to be discussed, and "South Pacific" does discuss it. Of course, the authors are delicate and the music lards the beef, but there it is to be seen and felt by those who follow the tale instead of the tune. It is the gist of the story and it is brought to a happy ending when Mary Martin and Ezio Pinza and his two Eurasian children form a family as the curtain falls. But there is also an unhappy ending when Lieutenant Cable cannot marry Lia, the Indo-Chinese girl, whose mother, Bloody Mary, is so wonderfully simple and yet so utterly Asiatic. The boy from Princeton cannot go through with it.

And so Mr. Oscar Hammerstein meets the problem both ways, the way of Kipling and the way of those of us who saw the soul rather than the pigment. Maybe he offers a choice; maybe he is being realistic. For the problem is met variously, but rarely with such happiness as my lot.

SIDE GLANCES



"Just look at this stack of beauty shop bills! Why, my father cut my hair till I was older than you girls!"

Boyle's Column

Controversial Man in Black Beret Coming for U.S. Visit

By MAL BOYLE
NEW YORK, (AP)—The man in the black beret is coming to America. It's the most famous beret in the world, and the man who wears it, so jauntily is one of the world's most renowned warriors—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery.



BOYLE

He arrives Monday on the Queen Elizabeth to talk to American military leaders on defense measures for Europe. For at 62 that is Monty's age, as supreme commander of the Western European alliance—to erect a defense against Russia.

What's he like this "Hero of El Alamein"? Well, he's the most controversial soldier alive, and as hard to describe as a coin—which has two sides.

There's the legendary Monty, a grinning, reckless apostle of the principle of attack. And there's the Monty of fact, a cautious careful planner as reluctant to take the offensive unless victory be practically guaranteed in advance.

Religions
A bishop's son and deeply religious, Montgomery is widely disliked in his own nation's old guard military circles for his cocky swagger and brash self-confidence. These same qualities endeared him to the British public. He was their Patton, and second only to Patton as a colorful personality.

The slender, fastidious little soldier with his spurs as a captain in the first World War during which he was twice wounded and six times cited for gallantry.

In the second World War he learned the lesson of defeat as a

The World Today

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

The Western powers having at least temporarily contained the bolshevist drive in Europe, America is making energetic moves to strengthen her position in the Far East where communism's mounting success threatens to turn that part of the globe into the political armageddon of the 1930s.

With this in view Uncle Sam's head diplomats in Eastern Asia have been ordered to hold a regional conference in Bangkok, Thailand, in January, in January, in January, to consider the general situation. Meantime the Washington administration's top diplomatic trouble shooter, Ambassador Philip C. Jessup, also will make a survey of the situation and meet with his colleagues in the Siamese capital. That will be a major policy conference.

This whole vast area fairly bristles with problems. Foremost among these are the question of a Japanese peace treaty; the position of strategically located Korea, which is a land divided against itself—communist in the north and democratic in the south; the complex Chinese situation where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government has all but been knocked out in the military sense.

Complicated
From the American standpoint the Chinese situation has been seriously complicated through the imprisonment of U. S. consul General Angus Ward and four of his staff by the communists in Mukden. President Truman has denounced this as an outrage. The Reds charge Ward with having beaten a Chinese employe, and they have ignored official American inquiries regarding the prisoners.

One of the immediate results of this ugly controversy has been the declaration by Secretary of State Acheson that the United States won't even think about recognizing the Red Chinese regime in Peiping until Ward is released. What effect this will have on the Communists remains to be seen, but it undoubtedly will hurt, because they want and need recognition by the Western powers. Moreover they need material assistance, especially of the sort which only America could supply.

Ticklish
There now arises the ticklish question of just who is boss in Peiping—the Red leader General Mao Tse-tung, or Moscow. The Chinese Communists of course have bound themselves to Moscow and diplomatic quarters in Washington are uncertain whether Mao has full freedom of action. Russia is suspected of having special influence with the Communists in Mukden and elsewhere in Manchuria.

For this reason one possible move by the state department is to ask Russia to intervene with the Red Chinese government.

Chinese Nationalist fortunes continue to fall. Enemy forces draw in on the provisional capital of Chungking, and the American embassy and consular personnel are scheduled to leave for Hong Kong tomorrow. It's said this won't affect diplomatic relations between the Nationalists and Washington.

Jig-saw
So goes the story, and this whole complicated situation in East Asia forms a jig-saw puzzle which the American conference of diplomats at Bangkok presumably will endeavor to piece together that is to say, their job will be to evaluate the various complications and give them the proper place in the defense against Bolshevism.

OTI Radio Students Pass FCC Exam

OTI—Three Ottech students in radio have passed the federal communication commission test for radio engineers. Clayton Raker and Wallace Raker, both of Silverton, Ore., and Donald Eggebrecht of Milton-Freewater were the recipients of their engineering licenses.

Wallace Raker is licensed to operate Class I radio stations while the other two students are licensed to operate Class II stations.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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Doctor Says

Surgery Required to Make The Prostate Gland Shrink

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.
There are several kinds of prostate trouble. One of them—hypertrophy—is definitely associated with aging. Although in many men the prostate tends to shrink with age, in some it enlarges instead. Because of the position in which it lies, its increased size partly shuts off the free flow of urine.

The first sign ordinarily is delay and difficulty in beginning urination. This develops rather rapidly to a stage in which the bladder cannot be completely emptied. When this happens the bladder wall becomes thickened and therefore is able to hold less urine so that the desire to urinate comes more and more often. As the amount of urine remaining in the bladder increases, the difficulty becomes worse, the bladder holds less and there is increasing frequency. This often shows up more at night.

Tube Can Be Used
Sometimes a man with an en-



JORDAN

larged prostate suddenly may be unable to urinate at all. The bladder then has to be emptied by the use of a tube, called a catheter, which is passed into the bladder. With the help of a catheter the bladder can be emptied and the symptoms relieved temporarily. However, it is not usually advisable to rely on the constant use of the catheter tube nor to leave one in place for very long because of the danger of infection.

When the prostate has enlarged so much that the use of a catheter is necessary (or preferably earlier), expert advice and treatment is needed. There is no medical treatment for a hypertrophied prostate gland; that is, there is no medicine which can be taken or given which will make the prostate gland shrink. The treatment consequently is by surgery. For this several different methods of operating on the prostate gland are available to remove some of the excessive tissue.

REAL LIFE ROLE—One-time star of the silent films

Constance Talmadge—now Mrs. Walter Giblin—is an enthusiastic volunteer worker at a New York cancer hospital. Working two days a week in the clinic, she says it's the most satisfying work she's ever done.

Vet's Mail Bag

As a service to veterans in the community, this newspaper will publish an occasional column of news briefs from the veterans administration. For further information veterans should contact or write their nearest VA office.

Veterans with service-connected disabilities rated 50 to 60 per cent, and who have one or more dependents, will soon receive additional allowances for their dependents by virtue of legislation enacted by the 81st congress, according to the veterans administration. Prior to passage of the new law only veterans rated 60 per cent and up were entitled to dependency allowances.

Monthly additional amounts for veterans disabled in wartime, based on 50 per cent, are:
Wife alone, \$10.50; wife and one child, \$17.50; wife and two children, \$22.75; wife and three or more children, \$28; one child (no wife), \$7; two children, \$12.25; three or more children, \$17.50; one dependent parent, \$8.75; and two dependent parents, \$17.50.

Veterans entitled to compensation for disabilities incurred in peacetime service receive 80 per cent of the wartime rate.

In order to qualify for dependency allowances, the veteran must submit proof of relationship, such as marriage and birth records. Where his dependents are on record with the VA on December 1, 1949, and the necessary evidence of relationship and dependency is furnished within five months from that date, the award will be made effective December 1. Otherwise, the effective date will be the date the evidence is received.

The VA said it is now reviewing the case files of veterans rated between 50 and 60 per cent disabled so as to advise them of their possible entitlement to dependency allowances.

In Hollywood

He-Man Hayden Claims He's Just Starting Film Career

By HERSKINE JOHNSON
HOLLYWOOD (NEA)—Big, blond Sterling Hayden is starting his second movie career for director John Huston in "M-G-M's 'The Asphalt Jungle'."

But as Sterling sees it: "This really is my first career. As far as I'm concerned, I never made a picture before."

Hayden was a prewar sensation with the bobby-sox as Madeleine Carroll's leading man in "Virginia" and "Bahama Passage." He did all right with Madeleine, too. She became Mrs. Hayden.

But their marriage ended in divorce and the war ended his career. He returned to Hollywood an OSS hero but a nonentity to a new crop of studio executives and directors.

Paramount loaned him out for a couple of B's and then dropped him from the payroll. He remarried, became a father and avoided Hollywood by living on his boat at San Pedro Harbor. Now Huston says he's giving a terrific performance in a rugged, he-man character part.

Says Hayden: "I don't know about my performance, but I do know Huston is a great director and that it's a great script."

The censors are not in raptures over the Italian-made film, "Rapture." Glenn Langan, as a sculptor, spends most of his time carving bosomy women out of stone. . . . Margaret O'Brien is trying to crash radio via a series titled "Violet," based on the Hedbook magazine fiction. . . . There's a Sophie Tucker film biography just around the corner. The title, of course, will be "Some of These Days." And if Betty Hutton doesn't get the part, I'll be a very unhappy boy.

Like the way Donna Reed and Tony Owen refer to their two adopted children. They say "chosen" instead of adopted. . . . "Song of Norway," once slated for Deanna Durbin, is back on UI's production schedule. They're looking for a songbird to fill the leading role. . . . Bob Young is one of the few free-lance actors around town who still commands \$125,000 per picture. And

deserves it. I might add, on the basis of box-office grosses.

One of our top radio comics told his writers to do an especially good job on material for a guest star with the explanation: "If the show isn't any good, I'll have to go on his program for the same lousy money I'm paying him."

Paramount is scouring the town for suitable stories for Ray Milland, who hasn't been too happy with his last few pictures. . . . Director Samuel Fuller is pulling a Hitchcock in reverse. Instead of playing bits in his films, as Hitch does, his wife Marta plays them. In "I Shot Jesse James" she played a dance-hall girl knocking herself out on the stage of a saloon to absolutely no applause. Now she's a Gypsy, smoking a corn-cob pipe, in "Baron of Arizona."

Jays of operating a night club in 1949:
Sammy Lewis, who once managed the successful Slapsy Maxie's, presents these startling figures. In 1957 bartenders received \$5 a day; waiters, \$1; busboys, \$1.50; dishwashers, \$2.

Current scale: Bartenders, \$18; waiters, \$5.50; busboys, \$11; and dishwashers, \$9.

"The Fuller Brush Man" started something. Awaiting release is "The Good Humor Man," just completed is "The Yellow Cab Man," and, in the writing stage for Donald O'Connor, is "The Milk Man."

Making the rounds of story departments is "The Popcorn Man." Next stop, no doubt, will be "The Income Tax Man."

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Operation Moothal" protects the fleet okay from moths maybe—but how about from the Army and Congress?

Business Mirror

Government Doesn't Regard Debts as Business Men Do

By RADER WINGET
(For Sam Dawson)
NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—There's one big difference between your personal debts and government spending—the government doesn't have to worry as much about running in the red.

The government has been going deeper into debt almost every year for the last score of years. The gross public debt stands at \$236,905,969,621.11, as of November 15.

Back in 1939 the public debt was only about \$40,440,000,000. And way back in 1840 the public debt was a mere \$4,000,000.

The increases have resulted from spending at a greater rate each year than taxes are collected. For the fiscal year ending next June 30, there will be an estimated deficit in the year's spending of \$5,500,000,000.

Any individual running into debt at that pace soon would be declared bankrupt. As a matter of fact, you probably couldn't spend more than you made so consistently. Your credit would be so poor that within a short time nobody would lend you any money. That would affect you alone.

With the government it's different. For many years the federal government sought to balance the budget every year and have its current state of debts wiped clean before the old fiscal year died. That was much like the Chinese custom of being in no man's debt when the firecrackers banged and the dragons danced in celebration of the new Chinese year.

Times Change
But times have changed in this country in the last hundred years or so. In the 1840's the United States was a fledgling nation barely out of its colonial swaddling clothes. America and its public debt had no more effect on the world's economy then today's official foreign exchange rate of the Greek drachma has now.

Even before the last war, the American public debt was largely an internal affair, managed so that it had a minimum of influence on private business.

That philosophy of debt management has changed. Today the size of the debt and how it is managed is a controlling factor in the world's economic destiny.

For Policy
Back in the depression 30's, President Roosevelt put into practice the first part of an economic theory that the government should go into debt and spend enough money in times of depression to get business going again.

The second part of that theory is that the government should cut down the debt by spending less during times of prosperity. In the end of a given cycle government books would be in balance on an over-all basis.

We have prosperity now and we

have a huge debt and we are running in the red again. That brings up the question whether the government should worry now about trying to achieve an annual budget balance at this time. That could be done by lowering expenditures, increasing taxes, or both. President Truman indicated yesterday he will ask for a tax increase to avoid a 1950-51 deficit.

Snyder's Idea
In Washington this week there are a series of hearings on federal monetary policies before a joint congressional committee. Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder told that hearing:

"The general economic welfare of the country should be the guiding principle in determining for any given period whether the federal budget should be balanced, should show a surplus, or should show a deficit, and in determining the size of any surplus or deficit."

During the war there was no question as to the guiding principle—it was win the war and hang the expense.

Since the war we have been winning the peace at a heavy cost—the American taxpayer. In the last four years we have spent around \$26,000,000,000 on foreign aid with a bi-partisan foreign policy. It was necessary, the government said, to rehabilitate war ravaged European countries, to get their creaking governments working smoothly again, and to make Europe a self-sufficient bastion against communism. At the same time our surplus food production has been shipped abroad, thus relieving downward pressure on domestic prices.

Argument
The argument runs that all this money and other government spending isn't going down the drain. A lot of it is in loans that are scheduled to be repaid; we are establishing healthy foreign markets for our products; and there are foreign rehabilitation projects which will return benefits to the United States that can't be measured in dollars but nonetheless can't be counted as a loss.

In a way, it's like buying a house. These advocates contend. When you buy a \$10,000 home you may put up \$4000 of your savings and get a \$6000 mortgage payable in 20 years with interest. You don't count that in your household budget as money spent all within that one year. You spread it over 20 years.

You are buying a comfortable place to live in now, and security for your future. Although the tractor has become an important item on the farm, draft horses continue to be bred in large numbers.

It Pays to Use the Want-Ads!

WHY WE SAY

"PENKNIFE"



A small knife carried in the pocket is referred to as a penknife as our first writing pens were quills and these small knives were handy to cut a quill before using it as a pen.